

MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE

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Marginal Column

By ARTHUR SAIL SUPEN

It was not the wastage of so many fine intellects which was devoted to the utterly fruitless discussion of topics like how many angels could dance on the point of a needle—that was most horrible about the Middle East but the savagery of the persecution by those who did not accept the premises of those who found it proper to debate such things. In our modern age we are far too enlightened to discuss such metaphysical and purely speculative questions, but apparently we have not moved very far from the general attitudes which prevailed in more enlightened ages centuries ago.

It is the mind of the post-Talmudic age that does not discuss questions like the angels and the needles but they still think along the same lines. After all, there was a sort of lucid insanity in those medieval discussions. They believed there were angels; they knew there were angels; they knew there were needles; they knew there was a point; they knew there was a substance; they knew that angels had no substance; so why should not a whole structure be built up on the basis of the relationship of these angels and the needles? The modern style of this type of discussion is more insidious because it is not so easy immediately to see the fallacy. There are certain political data; there are small nations and large powers. There are colonies and there are empires who own or once owned them. There are advanced peoples and backward peoples. There are a great many words of power, weight and significance, like democracy, colonialism, self-determination, capitalism and communism. There are new words quickly pushing themselves into the little company of these mystical family of expressions which not only conceal but also still thought, words like "summit," "peace," "peace," "peace." Now what is being done today is this: This whole jumble of concepts is being put together into metaphysical notions of so-called political analysis and discussion so that points are produced which, on the surface, have a great deal of lucid insanity, plausibility, but which in fact have no basis in political reality and therefore no real foundation in political responsibility.

Macmillan In Nicosia Meets Cypriot Leaders

NICOSIA (Reuters).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, arrived in Nicosia by air on Monday after his Cyprus peace mission to Athens and Ankara. He conferred with the military chiefs in the island and the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The Greek representatives invited were Dr. Servis, Mayor of Nicosia, and Mr. C. Demetriades, Mayor of Kyrenia. The Turkish invited were Mr. Ismail Kutuch, leader of the Turkish community in Cyprus, and Ismail Demisthan, his deputy.

It was also officially stated that Mr. Macmillan would see the press before his departure, which is scheduled for soon after 1 a.m. local time (1 a.m. Tuesday Israel time).

The Prime Minister lunched with the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, at Government House. Those attending included top security officials.

Afterwards Mr. Macmillan and Sir Hugh flew in an R.A.F. helicopter to Episkopi camp, Middle East headquarters of British troops and air forces, for talks with Air Marshal Sir Hubert Patch, C-in-C Royal Air Force Middle East, and Major-General Sir Roger Bower, C-in-C Middle East Land Forces.

The Premier later went by helicopter to east Cyprus and visited troops engaged in a large-scale anti-E.O.K.A. operation.

Mass Treason Trial Resumes in S. Africa

PRETORIA (Reuters).—Defence Counsel in the South African treason trial on Monday described allegations by the prosecution as "vague, contradictory, embarrassing, prejudicial and unintelligible."

The trial resumed on Monday after a week's adjournment for the replacement of one of the judges who withdrew after being challenged by the defence. The 11 men and women of various races are alleged to have conspired between 1952 and 1956 to prepare the violent overthrow of the state and its replacement by a "Communist or some other state." Leading defence counsel, Mr. J. A. K. van der Merwe, handed in an 18-page notice in which the defence objected to the main charge of high treason and the two alternative charges of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act, and asked the court to quash the charges.

The court adjourned until Tuesday (today).

The condition of Premier Strijdom, who is suffering from a blood clot, remains unchanged, an official bulletin said here on Monday.

The leader of the House of Assembly said in a statement to the press that Tuesday's session of the Nationalist (Government) Party Executive would not discuss the question of the party's leadership. Some Opposition papers had suggested that Mr. Strijdom would notify the meeting of his resignation.

Eshkol to Leave on West European Tour

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, is due to leave for a visit to France and other West European countries on Wednesday or Thursday, it was learned in Jerusalem on Monday.

Official circles on Monday denied reports that Mr. Eshkol had visited Europe over the weekend, but it was pointed out that he had not attended the Cabinet meeting on Sunday and that the Ministerial Economic Committee, of which Mr. Eshkol is chairman, postponed its meeting originally scheduled for Sunday.

Algerian Terror Flares Up

ALGIERS (Reuters).—An insurgent mine on Monday blew up a passenger train on the Algiers-Oran line, killing three soldiers and wounding another as well as several civilians.

Military sources in Algiers also announced that at Kolba an insurgent had opened machinegun fire on five cars carrying young people to a dance, killing three of them and injuring another three.

Nehru Agrees To Talks with Pakistan

NEW DELHI (Reuters).—The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said in Parliament on Monday that he is prepared to discuss recent Indo-Pakistan border incidents with the Pakistan Government.

Speaking on an adjournment motion on recent border incidents Mr. Nehru also said that a meeting between secretaries of both Governments had been fixed for August 23.

Greece Wants UN To Discuss Cyprus

ATHENS (Reuters).—Greece plans to put a resolution on Cyprus before the U.N. It was reliably learned here on Monday. Instructions were cabled to Mr. Malamas, the Greek U.N. delegate, to enter the Cyprus issue as an additional agenda item before the deadline—August 16.

In Ankara, Foreign Minister Fatin Zorlu said that during the Ankara talks with Mr. Macmillan on Sunday Turkey had emphasized the seriousness of the situation. "If the island's international status is not cleared up soon all attempts will be fruitless and will lead to new struggles," he added.

No Peking Ties, U.S. Reasserts

WASHINGTON (UPI).—The U.S. on Monday publicly reasserted its refusal to recognize Communist China.

The unusual and lengthy policy statement was issued on the eve of an expected new Soviet drive in the U.N. for seating the Peking Government.

A State Department spokesman, in releasing the eight-page memorandum, said its timing had no direct relationship to the forthcoming special U.N. Assembly meeting.

He said the restatement of the U.S. attitude resulted from a request by an unidentified "friendly Government" and by several U.S. Embassies.

The policy memorandum on recognition of Communist China is not "inflexible" and might be altered in the future if Communist China ceases to pose a threat to the U.S. and free world security, it stated.

It detailed two basic considerations on which the U.S. attitude is based:

That the Communist regime in China is an integral part of the Soviet Bloc which is currently engaged in a long range struggle to destroy the way of life of the world's free countries.

That East Asia is particularly vulnerable to a Communist propaganda offensive and that U.S. recognition of the Communist regime in China might undermine any existing opposition to Communism in these countries.

New Accord for Soviet Economic Aid to China

MOSCOW (Reuters).—A new Sino-Soviet agreement was signed in Moscow on August 8 for Russian aid to China, TASS reported on Monday.

The agreement provides for technical aid to China in the building and extension of 47 metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, wood processing, and building materials enterprises and electric power stations.

China will undertake the planning and research work for most of the enterprise included in the agreement and the Chinese machine building industry will supply the equipment.

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First U.K. Families Leave Habbaniya

BAGHDAD (Reuters).—A chartered Viscount airliner took off from Baghdad on Monday afternoon for Cyprus, with the first plane load of 45 Britons from Habbaniya.

The British had been marooned since the Iraqi revolution of July 14. The party consisted mainly of wives and children of army men whose terms in Iraq had expired.

The 1,000 Britons and the 45 unmarried Americans at Habbaniya are still waiting for orders.

The U.S. Consulate said on Monday that Americans were being advised to send dependents home. The British were not advising evacuation.

Baghdad Junta Bans Iraqi U.A.R. Papers

BAGHDAD (Reuters).—The Iraqi Government on Monday banned two Iraqi newspapers, "Al Akhbar" and "Al-Istiqlal," and a third paper, "Al-Shahab," was suspended at the start of the July 14 revolution.

The Government has also banned the current issue of the Egyptian magazine "Rose el-Youssef" for "giving a false picture of the revolution."

Also banned are a Syrian newspaper for giving an account "likely to incite the populace" and two Lebanese and French published Arabic-language publications.

Nautilus Due At British Port

LONDON (Reuters).—Commander W.R. Anderson, captain of the U.S. submarine Nautilus which last week traversed a new east-west route under the North Pole, is expected to arrive in London by air on Monday from New York to meet his ship, which is due at Portland (S.W. England).

The ship's captain had the Nautilus by helicopter at the end of her voyage under the ice and was flown to Washington to be decorated by President Eisenhower.

Commander Anderson told reporters that he thought it would be impossible for any ordinary powered submarine to make the 1,330 mile journey under the Polar ice cap.

After Midnight

The meeting of the Engineers' Union Secretariat broke up inconclusively at midnight in Tel Aviv after party factions reached a deadlock over the formation of a free-riding trade union which the Union could return to the Histadrut fold.

UN Assembly Is Step to Summit—Khrushchev

MOSCOW (Reuters).—Prime Minister Khrushchev on Monday replied to the letter sent to him by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, on August 1 about talks on the Middle East, Tass reported.

Mr. Khrushchev said he hoped the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly starting on Wednesday would come with the task facing it and thereby clear to a considerable extent the way for convening a conference of statesmen of the East and West.

The pressing need for this was becoming increasingly clear in the light of recent events in the Near and Middle East, he said.

His U.K. Intentions

The letter added that Britain decided to attend a summit conference within the U.N. Security Council's framework to justify the aggressive acts of the U.S. and Britain by talks of an alleged threat or some kind of indirect aggression and to shift on to other states the responsibility for the dangerous situation in the Near and Middle East which arose as a result of the American and British military intervention.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the whole thing would have been reduced to an aimless waste of time. He charged that the U.S. with Britain's support, wishes to draw Russia into a maze of sterile discussion.

Mr. Khrushchev said that in the circumstances in which "through no fault of the Soviet side" the five-power summit meeting proposed by Russia had become impossible, the Soviet Government "assumed a positive" attitude towards Mr. Macmillan's proposal on a meeting of Heads of Government to discuss within the framework of the Security Council summit meeting which arose in the Near and Middle East.

U.N. Shortcomings

But the Western powers "contemplated the convening only of an ordinary session of the Security Council with all its negative aspects and the shortcoming peculiar to its present composition," the letter said.

"In such conditions we have come to the conclusion that to speed the passing of measures necessary to stop the aggression it is necessary to convene not the Security Council but an extraordinary session of the General Assembly," the Soviet Premier added.

He said he considered the British Prime Minister was in fact evading the essence of the question of a five-power summit meeting as suggested by Russia to discuss a wide range of international problems ripe for solution.

Murphy in Paris for Middle East Talks

PARIS (Reuters).—Mr. Robert Murphy, President Eisenhower's special envoy on Middle Eastern affairs, flew into Paris on Monday for talks with the Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville before flying on to Washington on Tuesday.

U.S. sources said it was not yet known whether he would meet General de Gaulle.

Mr. Murphy told reporters at the airport that he believed he had made great progress during his month's visit to crisis areas in the Middle East. This had been particularly evident in Lebanon.

He said that besides meeting Arab leaders during his Middle East tour, he had had very satisfactory talks with Mr. Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, and had a good appreciation of Israel's problems and views.

Mr. Murphy said it was probable that his report to President Eisenhower would be largely used to prepare the U.S. viewpoint in the coming U.N. assembly debate on the Middle East.

New UAR Envoy To Washington

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—The new Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to Washington, Dr. Mustafa Kamel, on Monday presented his credentials to President Eisenhower and told reporters afterwards that the meeting had been highly productive.

Kamel said he had a chance to explain the Middle East situation to the President and expressed confidence that Mr. Eisenhower would use goodwill and determination in helping to settle the situation there.

Meir Urges Big Power Guarantees in M-E; Lloyd Prefers Assurances by U.N. Action

Britain to Make Proposals

LONDON (UPI).—Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd on Monday night called for a broad United Nations action to guarantee the Middle East against "subversive elements from outside."

He said, "I certainly have some ideas" to introduce in the U.N. General Assembly.

"Certainly I would support some kind of U.N. action on the status of these (Middle Eastern) countries," Mr. Lloyd said. "The U.N. should play a part in this and we must have a pooling of ideas from outside."

He said Britain and the U.S. are in "full agreement" on the Middle East situation and also stated British troops will withdraw from Jordan as soon as arrangements can be made to "safeguard its independence and integrity."

Mr. Lloyd spoke to newsmen before taking off for New York.

"We want to seek some kind of status for the Middle East countries to enable them to feel they may live their own lives in independence and preserve their integrity, so that they will not be undermined by subversive elements from outside," he said.

"I hope we will tackle that not in the spirit of the cold war but in a constructive spirit," he said.

As for U.S. Government advice to American nationals to leave Jordan, he said "I do not propose to issue any instructions to the British community in Jordan."

He said the U.S. and Britain have been in "complete accord" on the Middle East over the past few months and "I believe that accord will continue at the U.N."

Firm Support For Israel in Italy

PARIS.—It is learned that Foreign Minister Golda Meir, who spent Sunday night in Paris before going on to London, derived great satisfaction from her "very friendly" talks with Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani in Rome.

Any doubt that the new Italian Government is being pressured by certain oil interests or political schools of thought to adopt a policy of neutrality in the Middle East has been entirely dispelled. Actually the Italian position in regard to Israel coincides with that of France, which is to say that not only is the maintenance of Israel's independence and territorial integrity considered to be absolutely indispensable and something that is taken wholly for granted, but Israel is seen as a very positive factor in the endeavours being made to establish stable and peaceful conditions in the Middle East.

U.A.R. to Reject Dag's Proposals

CAIRO (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi said in Cairo on Monday that at the General Assembly special session he would oppose "any plan on the Middle East which does not spring from the Middle East itself."

Observers in Cairo believe that Fawzi's statement implies the U.A.R. delegation will reject the U.N. Secretary-General's five-point plan.

STOP PRESS Progress Made

The Meir-Lloyd talks made some headway towards recognizing Israel's need for arms and tangible safeguards in the event of a change of regime in Jordan, although no concrete decisions were taken. This was cabled late last night by our London correspondent quoting reliable sources there.

The timing of the invitation itself was taken to indicate Britain's awareness of Israel's right to be consulted before the U.N. Assembly debate. The talks took an informal friendly line without a formal agenda and lasted three hours including lunch.

Marine Battalion May Quit Lebanon

BEIRUT.—U.S. military sources said on Monday that the withdrawal of one Marine Battalion in the next few days was "practically certain." There was no official confirmation, but the sources said the battalion concerned was one which was aboard ship on its way home when it turned round under emergency order and landed in the Lebanon.

The State Department is known to have urged the Defence Department to make at least a token withdrawal before the U.N. Assembly meeting on Wednesday to consider the Middle East problem. Total U.S. forces in Lebanon now number about 14,300 soldiers and Marines.

A Cabinet meeting on Monday was unable to agree on the composition of the Lebanese delegation to the emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Lebanese insurgents have objected vehemently to the inclusion of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Charles Malik, and Mrs. Meir was the For-

Warns of Danger to Jordan

By GERDA L. COHEN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.—Following extensive talks with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd on Monday, which she described as "useful," the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, at a press conference here called for a collective guarantee for the integrity of all Middle Eastern borders.

But Mrs. Meir would not say whether she had received assurances for Israel's borders from Mr. Lloyd.

She told correspondents that earlier assurances had often proved inadequate and therefore "something much more effective" than the 1950 Tripartite Guarantee was needed.

Mrs. Meir emphasized that Israel would "seriously consider taking security measures" should Jordan fall to the United Arab Republic or Iraq.

Mrs. Meir couldn't visualize Jordan's voluntarily joining the U.A.R.; but if it did, this would most likely be the result of weakening by infiltration and sabotage, she said.

A mere change in Jordan's regime would not affect Israel, Mrs. Meir said in response to sharp questioning by correspondents who attempted to discover the extent of Israel's readiness to undertake defensive action.

She declined to say whether the British Government had responded to Israel's request for armaments.

Mrs. Meir denied that the question of the Jordan air-lift had entered the discussion with Mr. Lloyd at all, and indicated that Israel had stopped it as it considered that "it was taking too long." Israel had initially agreed to the overflights in order to avert a possible calamity in Jordan.

Asked whether Israel might in the future agree to an air-lift across her airspace, to supply a U.N. force in Jordan, Mrs. Meir indicated the possibility of her Government's considering such a request as a U.N. member obligated by a U.N. Assembly decision.

The communiqué issued after her meeting with Mr. Lloyd said:

"Mr. Selwyn Lloyd invited Mrs. Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, to come to London on August 11, 1958. They met for discussions at the Foreign Office during the morning and Mrs. Meir was the For-

U.N. RESOLUTIONS

At her press conference Mrs. Meir stressed that all countries interested in peace in the Middle East should give guarantees of independence to all countries in the region which wish to remain free — "and this includes Israel."

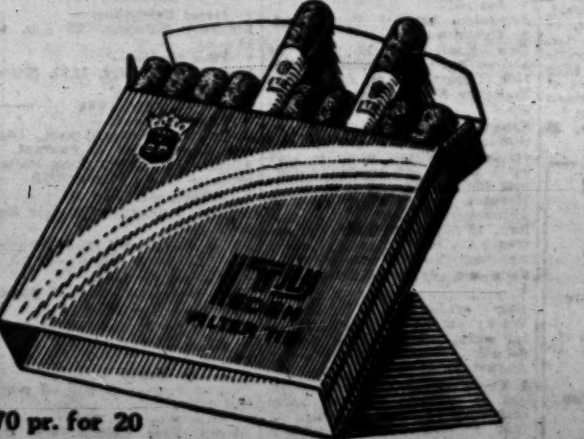
Asked whether the U.N. should give such a guarantee, she said the U.N. could only pass resolutions and sometimes in the past that was not enough. "I would prefer guarantees by all countries which are honestly and sincerely interested in the independence of the peoples of the Middle East," she added.

Asked to comment on proposals by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, that Arab countries should undertake to refrain from interference in each other's affairs, Mrs. Meir said she agreed that Arab countries should mutually agree on their well-being. However, they should also agree to guarantee Israel's well-being.

Asked if a conference should be called to draw up guarantees, Mrs. Meir said (Continued on P. 3, Col. 6)



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